SHUT OUT BY WASHINGTON

Another Chapter in the Story of Disaster Concerning the Hoosier Club.

O'Day's Pitching Proves a Puzzle, and for Seven Innings the Indianapolis Men Retire Without a Hit-Other Games.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The home club shut out their rivals for last place to-day in a game that was, on the whole, tame and uninteresting. Indianapolis could do nothing with O'Day's pitching, and for the first seven innings they were retired without a hit. A remarkable point about the game was the number of men put out on flies, almost two-thirds of the batemen on each side heing ratifed in this manner. Score:

WASHINGTON.				INDIANAPOLIS.					
	B	PO			B	B	PO	A	E
Hoy, m 0	2	6	0	ō	Seery, 1 0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot 1 0	0	2	0	0	Denny, 3 0	0	4	2	1
Myers 2 1	2	ī	-	- 1	M Grang, r. O	· U	- 3	O	0
Daily, r 0	3		0	o	G 498 E. S. U	-	- 35	120	1
O'Brien, 1. 1	1	9	0	0	Bassett, 2. 0	0	3	1	0
Don'elly, 30		2	0	0	Hines, m 0	0	1	0	0
Deceles a 1	0	4	0	0	Sch'n'k. 1. 0	0	8	1	0
Fuller. s 0	ī	2	5	1	Daily. c 0	1	4	1	0
O'Day, p 0	0	0	3	0	Burdick, p. 0	0	0	2	0
	_	_	_	_		-	-	-	-
Totals 3	9	27	9	2	Totals 0	2	27	8	2

Score by innings: Washington......0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0...3

Earned runs-Washington, 2. Two-base hit-Fuller. Home run-O'Brien. Stolen bases.-Hoy, Denny, Hines, Daily.

Double plays.-Fuller and O'Brien, Denny and Schoeneck.

First base on balls-Denny, Hines. First base on errors-Washington, 2; Indianapolis, Struck out-O'Brien, Schoeneck, Burdick. Wild pitch-Burdick.

> Other League Games. NEW YORK 8, DETROIT 0.

New York, Aug. 16 .- The Detroits secured but two scratch hits off Keefe to-day, and fielded loosely, while the New Yorks batted Getzein freely and fielded faultlessly. But one of the Detroits reached second, and but four got to first. The fielding features of the game were the work of Ward. Richardson and Whitney, and a fine catch by Twitchell. Ganzell's work

at second was the worst seen here. Score:

NEW YORK. 2 7 0 0 Hanlon, m. 0 2 0 3 0 Bro'th'rs, 10 0 Bro'th'rs, 10 0 12 0 White, 3.. 0 0 Rowe, s.... 0 0 Connor, 1. 1 2 13 1 0 Ganzel, 2.. 0 0 O'Ro'rke, 11 2 2 0 0 Twitch'll, 10 0 Whitney, 30 1 0 5 0 Bennet c ... 0 0 5 2 2 1 0 Campau, r. 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 8 0 Getzein p.. 0 0 0 4 1 Totals .. 8 12 27 20 0 Totals ... 0 2 27 14 6

Score by innings: New York....... 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0-8 Earned runs-New York, 6. Two-base-hits -O'Rourke, Richardson. Three-base hits-Slattery, Ewing. Home-run—Connor. Stolen bases— Ewing. (2), Richardson. Double plays—Richardson to Connor to Ward; Slattery to Connor. First base on balls—Ewing (2), Tiernan (2), O'Rourke, Brothers, Bennet. First base on errors—New York, 4. Struck out—Connor, Keefe, Twitchell, Bennet Campau (2), Getzein (2). Wild pitch—Getzein. Time—1:55.

BOSTON, 8; CHICAGO, 3. Boston, Aug. 16.-The Bostons batted Krock all over the lot to-day, earning eight runs and defeating the Chicagos with ease. The contest was marked by brilliant play on both sides, only two fielding errors being made. Clarkson was wild but effective. Chicago secured three runs

in the fourth on two bases on balls, Williamson's scratch three-bagger, and his desperate run to the plate on Daly's hit between Clarkson and Kelly. All the Bostons' runs resulted from clean, sharp hitting. Attendance, 6,000. Hornung was struck on the head by a pitched ball in the first inning and was unconscious for an hour. Doctors state that he has a serious conenssion of the brain; how serious cannot yet be learned, but enough to keep the crack left fielder in bed for several days at least. His place in to-day's game was taken by Hines, who played

and a way	· Carron Go.				
B B PO A	E B B PO A I				
J'hast'n, m 3 3 2 0					
Brown, r 2 2 1 0	0 V'H'n, 1. 0 1 0 0 0				
Kelly, c 2 3 9 2	0 Duffy, r 0 0 1 0 (
Nash, 31 1 2 3	O Anson, I 1 0 10 0 0				
Hines 1 0 1 1 0	0 Pfeffer, 2. 1 1 3 1 (
Ray 0 2 2 1	1 W'mson, s 1 1 0 3 (
Morrill, 1 0 1 9 0	0 Burns, 3 0 0 3 3 (
Higgins, 2.0 0 1 3	0 Daly, c 0 0 5 0 (
Clarks'n, p. 0 1 011	0 Krock, p 0 1 0 2				
Totals 8 14 27 20	1 Totals 3 6 27 9 1				
Score by innings:					

Earned runs—Boston, 8. Two-base hits—Kelly, Clarkson, Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Williamson, Ryan, Hines. Stolen bases—Brown (2), Kelly, Ray. Double plays—Williamson, Pfeffer and Anson; Nash, Higgins and Morrill. First base on balls—Pfeffer (2), Morrill. Anson. Hit by pitched ball—Hines, Nash. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—Nash, Ryan, VanHaltren, Duffy (2), Williamson, Brown, Daly (2), Krock. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 3. Time—2:10. Umpire—Kelly.

PITTSBURG, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 1. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 .- Pittsburg won its first game of the season from Philadelphia this afternoon by better batting and cleaner fielding. Even when not hit safely, Buffinton was hit hard, and but for the sharp work of his support in the first two innings the score would probably secured by the Philadelphias four were very

PITTSBURG.			PHILADELPHIA.				
	B B PO A	E	R	77020	1969/6		
	Sunday, m 1 2 5 0	0	Wood, 1 0	1	1	1	9
	Miller, o 0 0 3 1	0	Andr's, m. 0	1	0	0	13
	Smith, s 0 0 2 6	3	Fogarty, r. 0	1	1	0	ij
			Farrar, 1 0		13	1	U
	Dunlan, 2. 1 1 1 1		Mulvey, 3. 0		1	0	
	Fields, 1 2 1 2 0	0	Clements c O	1	8	1	
	Kuhene, 3. 0 3 1 2	0	Irwin, s 1	2	0	4	
	Coleman, r 2 2 1 0			1	2	4	
	Galvin, p 0 2 0 5	0	Buffint'n, p 0	1	1	9	
	Totals 6 12 27 15	3	Totals 1	10	27	20	20.00
	Score by innings:						
	Dittahore 0	0	1 2 1 1	0	1 1	0	J.

Philadelphia...........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 Earned runs-Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two Earned Funs.—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits.—Sunday, Fields, Coleman. Stolen bases.—Dunlap, Galvin, Clements. Double plays.—Bastian and Farrar; Farrar and Buffinton. First base on balls.—Fields, Coleman, Wood, Farrar. First base on errors.—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out.—Dunlap, Smith, Fields, Coleman, Wood, Mulvey. Wild pitches.—Galvin, 1; Buffinton, 1. Time.—1:40. Umpire.—Powers.

Game at Logansport Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 16.-It took ter innings to determine the game between the Bloomington Reds, of Illinois, and the home team. Stapleton and Streuve did battery work for the home team, and were opposed by Dugan

and Dunn. Score: Logansport0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 Bloomington0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-3 Base hits-Logansport, 8; Bloomington, 9. Errors,

Won by Pendleton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PENDLETON, Ind., Aug. 16.-Pendleton defeated Union City to-day at Union City in a poorly-played game. Score:

Union......4 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0-Pendleton 4 0 0 0 0 5 0 0-15 Errors—Union, 6; Pendleton, 7. Base hits—Union, 5; Pendleton, 13. Two-base hits—Brown, Cook, Wallace. Home run—Shea. Struck out—By Dolin and Vance, 8; by Rogers, 12. Batteries—Unions, Dolin, Vance and Bishop; Pendleton, Rogers and

Advice to the Managers. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journat:

The gentlemen running the Indianapolis Baseball Club may think they do not need any advice as to how they shall manage the club, but if they are indifferent as to the number of people that attend the home games, all they have to do is to let the club and men do and play as they are doing now. What did the Pittsburg president do? He told the manager that be either had to go or make the men play ball. Look at the result. They are playing as good ball as they know how, and that would be all we would ask of our club. The patrons of base-ball are greatly dissatisfied, and rightly too, with the club, as any of the directors can find out by listening to all of the talk around bulletinboards, and elsewhere. A TAIL-ENDER INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16, 1888.

Base-Ball Notes. Clements, of Philadelphia, has caught more games than any man in the League. Bennett,

of the Detroits, comes next. "Kid" Baldwin, of the Cincinnatis, leads the Association catchers in this respect. The Elkharts suffered defeat at the hands of

the Wabash team yesterday by 6 to 2, in a wellplayed game. In the tenth inning at Philadelphia, last Thursday, a state of things occurred like that in Boston on Friday. The first two Detroit bats-

men made hits with one out: Thompson hit to right field, and, expecting Hanlon to go to third. went to second. He thus forced Getzein out at the plate. The next man went out and the game

Young Sowders returned to St. Paul, from Minneapolis, Aug. 8, and faced the Chicago Maroons. He struck out the first three men at bat, two more in the second inning and at the end of the game he had twelve strike-outs to his credit, besides four fielding assists, making sixteen in all. Four hits were made off him. Boston had better hire the Sowders family.

Season after season the comparison between the Bostons in the League and the Baltimores in the Association holds good. They make some splendid spurts and play some very poor ball, and there is not, generally, much to choose in the percentages of their victories. There is a departure in one respect 'this season, however. Boston is making a barrel of money, Baltimore

Manager Harry L. Spence is one of the best-appearing and best-dressed gentlemen connect-ed with base ball. He is always a refreshing sight, and looks very little like the popular estimate of a commander of base-ball forces. He undertook no easy charge when he assumed command of the Indianapolis club, yet he congratulated himself that he was not selected, like his friend McGunnigle, to pilot a team like the Brooklyns, that was expected to win the Asso-clation penant. After all, Harry has had the harder time of it, and only on account of unfor-seen circumstances.—Boston Herald.

The Grand Circuit Races. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.-In the unfinished 2:20 class, to-day, Thornless took the last two heats and the race as follows. Summary:

Time-2:2019, 2:1914, 2:1834, 2:1914. 2:24 Class; purse, \$4,000. Summary:

Eclipse 4 3 2 Time-2.223, 2:22, 2:25 3. 2:18 Class; purse, \$2,000, \$1,000 to second. Sum-

Time-2:18, 2:204, 2:20. Special purse, \$3,000. Summary: Prince Wilkes..... 1 1 1 | Rosalind Wilkes... 2 2 2

The pacer, Johnston, was sent to beat his record of 2:06%, made at Chicago three years ago. Time beat him. He made the quarters as follows: :324, 1:064, 1:412, 2:13, with a runningmate from the half-mile pole to the wire.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS. A Receiver Appointed for the Bretney Dust

Collecting Company. Judge Taylor yesterday appointed Vinson G. Clifford receiver of the Bretney Dust Collecting Company. The appointment was made on the petition of William Wallace and W. G. Wasson, stockholders in the company. Eugene Bretney, the defendant, is the inventor of the apparatus and the principal stockholder in the company. The plaintiffs charged that he threatened to sell the patent to a Milwaukee firm, and withdraw from the company. They also alleged that he had in his possession money belonging to the company which he refused to turn over, and therefore asked that a receiver be appointed to

wind up the affairs of the concern. An Old Offender.

Detective Lloyd returned from Greencastle yesterday morning with Charles O. Perry, who is charged with stealing a horse and buggy from Horace F. Wood, the liveryman. Perry admits that he has spent two terms in Joliet (Ill.) prison. He came to the city several days ago, and went under different names. At the Illinois House he registered as Frank Sullivan, of Cincinnati, and at the Circle House as Charles Perry, of Battle Creek, Mich. He is about forty years old. He was arraigned in the Mayor's court yesterday morning, but the case was con-

Released from Prosecution. The case of the United States vs. William McAllister, which has been pending since May 10. 1886, was yesterday dismissed. The defendant was accused of having delayed and pened registered letters and other valuable packages that passed through the postoffice at Edinburg, of which he was postmaster at the

Suit to Recover Money. A suit was yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court by the United States against M. M. Hurley, to recover \$500, said to be due to the government by the defendant at the expiration of his term as postmaster, at New Albany, in

Superior Court-New Suits Filed. John W. Friend, trustee, vs. Isaac G. Clark; complaint to foreclose chattel mortgage. Demand, \$150. John A. Fennell vs. Robert H. Gower; com-

plaint to foreclose chattel mortgage. Demand, Isase Springer et al. vs. Judy Springer; petition for partition of real estate. Aultman, Miller & Co. vs. Marshal A. Baker: complaint to foreclose chattel mortgage. De-Samuel M. Zinck vs. Deloss Root; complaint on note. Demand, \$200.

Real Estate Transfers.

of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Aug. 15, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstractors of titles Room 23 Ætna

Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room	n 23, Astna
Building:	
Thomas J. Kisner to Emma R. Eckert, lot	
10 and part of 9, in Kisner's amended	
subdivision of his Brookside addition	\$400.00
David Kinder to Frances L. Harrison, lot	
34 in block 9 in North Indianapolis	700.00
Anton J. Van Deinse to Emma B. Rehm,	
lot 44 in Braden's subdivision of Hen-	
derson's addition	1,650.00
Benjamin A. Robinson to Peter E. Hoss, lot 4 in Pyle's subdivision of Vajen's	
Springdale addition	15.00
John Hedlund to Laura J. M. Kinney, lot	10.00
34 in Athon & Elliott's subdivison of	
outlot 158	2,040.00
David Quinn to Mary Geyer, lot 4 in	
Wright's subdivision of block 26 in	
Johnson's heirs' addition	1,000.00
Carrie Fisher to Louis Booksmith, part of	
lots 156 and 157 in Fletcher et al.'s	
subdivision of outlots 94, 95, 96, 97,	2,000.00
98, and south half of 91	2,000.00
lot 35 in Downey & Brouse's addition.	176,00
John A. Alisch to Wm. Rombke, lots 32	2.0.00
and 33 in block 23 in Beaty's addition.	1,000.00
Adelaide Hassey to Riley J. Tuttle, lot 33	
in S. & B. F. Morris's Oak Hill addition	350.00
Kate Campbell to John B. McCurdy, lot	
18 in Vajen's subdivision of block 14	
in Holmes's West-end addition	265.00
Nicholas McCarty et al. to Julia Sughrue,	1
lots 298 and 299 in McCarty's eighth West-side addition	500.00
11 Cat a/de addition.	500.00
Conveyances 19 consideration 8	10 096 00

Conveyances, 12; consideration......\$10,096.00

THURSDAY, AUG. 16. Jerome B. Knapp to James D. Murphy, lot 2 in Bennett's subdivision of B. F. Morris's addition. Edwin Taylor to Otto N. Frenzel, lot 6 and part of 7 in Wm. H. Morrison's addition Wm. M. Dawson to Van D. Dawson, the east half of lot 6 in the town of Wel-150.00 Cornelius A. Stephen to Lavina Roach, lot 3 in Blankenship et al.'s Pleasant View addition to Irvington... The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to James H. Madden, part of lot 10 in Phipps's Springdale addition. Frederick Deitz to John and Wm. G. Berterman, lot 13 in Stoughton A. Fletch-9 and 10 in Masters's subdivision of T. 400.00 in block 10 of S. A. Fletcher, jr.'s northeast addition.

Raphael Kirshbaum to Harry A. Crossland, part of lots 7 and 8 in A. L. Wright's first addition.

Mary Dippel to Hedwig Dippel, lot 6 in Manlove et al. subdivision of Dunlop's part of lots 9, 10, and 11 in Schur-mann's second addition...... 3,200.00

Conveyances, 11; consideration \$20,600,00 A Foot Badly Croshed.

Fred Young, a ten-year-old son of Thomas Young, living on Virginia avenue, met with a painful accident on Washington street, yesterday. In attempting to jump off a summer streetcar his foot fell under the wheels and was badly crushed. The injury was dressed at the Sugical Institute, but amputation may yet be necessary. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

. Another Soldier.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In giving the soldier candidates on our State ticket to-day you omit the name of Hon. Walter Olds, candidate for judge of Supreme Court. Judge Olds has a most honorable record as a private soldier, from a family of soldiers. WATERLOO, Ind., Aug. 15.

Cut the Speeches Short.

To the Editor of the Indianapolts Journal: It occurs to some of us here who are interested in Gen. Harrison preserving his strength that the strain of hand-shaking and his own speech-making is no greater than the discomfiture involved in listening to the long and tedious introductory speeches. Will not the visitors take a bint and "cut short" their "pent up' speeches and in this respect at least, give General Harrison a rest? Constant Reader. Кокомо, Aug. 16.

How Harrison Impressed Him. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I saw General Harrison yesterday for the first time since his nomination, and as I looked into his pleasant, intellectual face I thought of the time he carried my brother's gun and knap-sack, when he was worn out and could not keep up with his regiment. A cold, unsympathetic man could not have made a speech like he made to the Hamilton county delegation. Down with the cold-blooded, beefy vetoer from Buffalo, and up with the loyal defender of our American

PORTLAND, Aug. 15.

The Price of Quinine.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As the article of quinine is often referred to in free-trade papers and cited as one of the benefits arising from such a policy, I would like to ask a question or two. Why was quinine as low as \$1.20 in 1860 with 15 per cent. duty and \$3.25 in 1880 free? Or why \$2.20 in 1876 with 20 per cent. duty and \$3 25 in 1881 free? Or why \$1.90 in 1868 with 45 per cent. duty and \$2.50 in 1882

These figures are correct and go to prove that the question of duty makes but a small figure in this article. It is a question of supply and de-mand. An order telegraphed to New York for 2,000 or 3,000 ounces of quinine a few years ago, when this State was in the ague belt, would spring the market from 10 to 25 cents an ounce. Quinine is now being made in the East Indias, where the cost of living and labor is very small. It is also produced in Italy, where the same conditions exist. Much stress is laid upon the statement that one firm in the United States became millionaires in the production of quinine, but it is never hinted that quinine was but one of several hundred items that firm produced, one other item being almost equal in value to qui-OLD DRUGGIST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15. Fallen from Grace.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: We, the Republican voters of Dublin, Wayne county, are becoming thoroughly disgusted by the lying reports concerning this precinct which have been circulated in Democratic papers. In addition to that monstrosity of falsehood-dictated by James Hatfield, of this place, and recently published in the Indianapolis Sentinelin regard to the fabulous increase in the number of Democratic voters here, the following note appeared in the Richmond Democrat of Aug. 9: "James Lowell, of Dublin, called on the Dem-

ocrat Tuesday. He assures us that there are

at least eight new voters for Cleveland there-

votes that were cast for Blaine in '84. He says that there is no guess-work about this, but that it is an undisputed fact." This statement we declare to be utterly false, and defy James Lowell or any man to name one of such eight; and on the contrary, if the same changes occur all over the State as those which have occured here, the Republicans will carry Indiana by a majority of 20,000. This method of lying is becoming epidemic among Democrats in this part of the State. But this case we hope is an unusual one. The father of this little falsehood is "of a religious turn of mind," a classleader in his church, and reckons himself to be a shining example to all his flock. We think it is high time that his church were taking some account of his wanderings, for if this propensity continues, it is difficult to conjecture how far or in what direction he will be from the fold when

DUBLIN, Aug. 15. Elwood Scott on Prohibition.

the cold winds of November begin to blow on him.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: There is something manly as well as sensible in Elwood Scott's card defining his position on the prohibition question, in the Journal of the 16th. He concedes the great "importance of protection as a national issue," and does not overestimate the importance of prohibition as a State issue. Mr. Scott is an eminent minister in the Friends' Church, who has just returned from a protracted tour of observation in Europe, where his experience has made him "more of a protectionist than ever." But he is a Prohibitionist, and like tens of thousands, who are Republicans as well as Prohibitionists, he is not fully satisfied with the deliverance of the Republican national convention on the temperance question. Yet Mr. Scott is a reasonable man, and I doubt not that the more he studies the resolution the more its wisdom will be apparent, and the better he will be pleased with it. It is very general in its phraseology, but how could it be otherwise? The regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic is purely a police power, inherent in the State alone, and the conditions of the different States are so very different that no one method can be made applicable to all, even if the general government should attempt it. In Indiana prohibition is impossible under our present Constitution, as construed be the Supreme Court (see Sweet vs. City of Wational. (See Groech vs. The State, 42 Ind., 547.) Now if the national convention had deciared for prohibition it would have antagonized the Constitution of Indiana on a purely police measure. Does Mr. Scott desire that? Instead of this it declares its "sympathy with all wise and well-directed efforts." What might be "wise and well-directed efforts in Kansas or Iowa, or in any State in which the Supreme Court has not forbidden prohibition, would be the height of unwisdom in Indiana. Here we must act within the reach of our tether until we can change the Constitution, or the Supreme Court, or both. Under these facts are we not to understand that Mr. Scott intends to vote for so much of our local ticket-the Legislature and the Supreme Court, at least-as will promot wholesome temperance legislation? Certainly the State convention could not have spoken more 'plainly and fully for the abolishment of the saloon" in Indiana, seeing that local option is all that is left for us. Mr. Scott cannot have a less favorable opinion of local option as a finality than I have, but it is better than nothing until prohibition is possible. U. L. SEE.

Bynum Invited to Furnish Facts. fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Mr. Bynum, in his letter to the "editor of the Journal," printed in the Sentinel of last Tuesday, denies, positively, that he was correctly reported by the Atlanta Constitution in the report which that paper made of his recent speech in that city. In that speech he is reported to have made the following extraordinary state-

In my own city we have every kind of manufactory, and every one of them have increased their output until we have a surplus and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume for a year. As a consequence, the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His greeer will not credit him. I know of a man in my own city who went out day after day and could find nothing to do. At last his wife, noble woman that she was, said: 'I know you cannot get work. There is no demand for your work. Come take care of the children, and I will go to the washtub and make a living." [Applause.] Our tariff is not a protective tariff, but is a destructive one, and

especially to the farming interests of the country. If this statement means anything it does mean that none of our manufactories run more than eight months in the year, and the factory hands are paid but eight mouths' wages; the remaining four months of each year they are forced to remain idle or make their living as best they can. This statement, Mr. Bynum says, in his letter in the Sentinel, "I cannot father in my present mental condition.

On the 25th of last April Mr. Bynum delivered a speech in Congress on the Mills bill. This speech was printed, a copy of which he sent me in a regulation envelope, with the name of "Hop. W. D. Bynum, member of Congress," in one corner, instead of a postage stamp. In that speech, on page 6, we have this remarkable Our manufactories run nine, ten or eleven months,

as the case may be, upon an average, when a suffi-cient supply is produced for a whole year, when the doors are closed and the operatives are discharged to await the revival of the market. On page 7 he further says:

the street, and then compel the mother and children to abandon their shelter while he closed and fastened the doors, because the rent was unpaid.

And again he further says in this speech: With our garners filled to overflowing and our mills packed with goods, we have seen laboring men and their families, for the want of work, suffering for food and shivering for clothing.

I call especial attention to the similarity of these two statements taken from these two speeches, and I am willing to leave it to any sober and judicious man, if the burden of proof does not rest on Mr. Bynum to show that he did not make the statement in his Atlanta speech as quoted above. The fact is Mr. Bynum is a free-trader of the worst sort, and like all such free-traders, when his theories are placed alongside of common sense and truth, the absurdity of them is so glaring that he denies having made such statements. His "mental condition," he says, will not "father" it. I challenge Mr. Bynum to show where a genuine laboring man in any of our manufactories in Haughville, or Brightwood, or in the Pan-haudle yards, or in the city of Indianapolis, has been put out of his house for non-payment of rent, as he describes, or who has had to lay idle for four months in the year, because the manufactory had been shut down. the manufactory had been shut down. I challenge him to show one instance where any reliable or half-way decent factory hand cannot get any credit at the grocery, and whose wife has had to support both him and the children by taking in washing because the manufactory had shut down, and he could not get work. The fact is, this is a base slander on our laboring men. I deal with these men constantly, and l know that they pay their rent promptly, and almost all of them have from three to eight shares in our building associations, and that they pay their dues promptly. I appeal to the laboring men to know if they want such a man to represent them any longer in Congress, and who will stand up in Congress, and go over the country and slander them in this way. Every laboring man owes it to himself, as well as to his fellowcountrymen, to have his interests represented by a man of common sense and truth, and he should promptly set down on any such a man as misrepresents his true condition. What we want is to help the laboring man to a life of thrift and accumulation of money, and not allow anyone, much less our Congressman, to go about saying he has neither money nor credit, but that his wife supports him by washing. W. H. H. Indianapolis, Aug. 16.

Mr. Mills and That Ten-Dollar Suit. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: When Mr. Mills, of Texas, opened the debate on his tariff bill he asserted that it took twenty days' labor at \$1 per day to buy a business suit of clothes, ten dollars of which was paid by virtue of the tariff on wools and woolens. When Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, replied he produced a suit of clothes bought at the establish-

Congressman from that city, which suit was warranted to be all wool, having that guarantee onit, for which he paid but \$10. To get out of the dilemma in which Mr. Mc-Kinley had placed him, Mr. Mills, in his closing speech, just previous to the taking of the vote on the Mills bill, as shown by the Congressional Record, made the following allusion to that subject: "Mr. McKinley had produced a suit of clothes," and said, "Here is a suit of clothes bought for \$10 in Boston. He [Mills] had taken pains to trace that suit of clothes up. Its exact cost was \$6.68. It weighed four pounds and four ounces. The labor cost was \$1.65. It required seventeen pounds of wool to make that suit of clothes, which at a duty of 10 cents per

pound amounts to \$1.70, which subtracted from \$6.68 gave \$4.98 as the cost of that \$10 suit." He thus claims that the tariff on wool and woolens doubted the price of that suit. Let us see about that. It takes seventeen pounds of wool to make that suit, he claims, the price of which is 10 cents per pound, without duty, making \$1.70. The making of the suit, he claims, is \$1.65. Add the two together, it makes \$3.35; deducting this amount from the \$4.98 leaves \$1.63. This \$1.63 represents the carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, etc., of the cloth, the lining and trimming of the suit, and profits to

the manufacturer and merchant. Now it is certainly true, as any manufacturer or merchant will testify, that \$1.63 will not near cover the cost beyond the price of the raw wool to the suit, and profits. Thus the \$3.32 between the price of \$6.68 and \$10 is certainly taken up in wages to the workingman and profits to the manufacturer and merchant. Who will deny this? But suppose that his

doctrine would bring us down to the state of affairs he describes, would that increase or decrease the wages of our laborers engaged in that class of business? Is that the feast to which the Mills bill, indersed by the Democratic party, invites the workingmen of the United States? What is true in case of the suit is applicable to all our other home productions. Mr. Mills virtually charges that our manufacturers add in addition to their legitimate profits whatever per cent. the tariff schedule requires to be paid to the government on like articles imported from abroad. The case of this very suit of clothes shows the fallacy of his position, as well as of the free-trade message of Grover Cleve-

What then becomes of the charge that the robber tariff inures to the benefit of the manufacturer-monopolist only?" An interview with the employer and employes of the various manufacturing establishments in the United States will dispei the "cant" phrases and false pretenses of the demagogues who claim that the tariff does not protect the wage workmen. Down tection and stars and stripes.

N. D. LEVINSON. with the British bandanna and up with the pro-

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.

Fell in a Gas Trench.

Yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, while chemical No. 1 was answering an alarm from some place on Washington street, the horses plunged into one of the myriad of trenches with which the Trust Gas Company is now threading and interthreading the city. Rather singularly, neither of the animals was killed or seriously injured. The firemen are loud in their complaints of the manner in which the streets are torn up. The city is yet likely to have to pay a , he was at the battle of Wilson's creek, Aug. 10, heavy damage suit for this cause. The fire which occasioned the accident last night was nothing more than a blaze caused by the too close proximity of two electric light wires above one of the Washington-street stores.

Old Settlers at Clermont. The attendance at the old settlers' meeting at Clermont, yesterday, was not as large as has been in former years on account of the rain. However, there were two or three thousand people present, and they spent a very enjoyable day, notwithstanding the inclement weather. There were quite a number of old pioneers present who entertained the crowd with reminescences of early days. Judge D. W. Howe also delivered an address that was very entertaining. There were a great many old relics exhibited, as usual.

The Park Theater. A. Q. Scammon, business manager of the "Two Johns" comedy company, which will open the new Park Theater on Monday afternoon, is in the city making arrangements for the appear ance of his combination. The improvements at

the Park are nearing completion and the opening promises to be thoroughly successful. Detective Association Organized. The Lloyd Detective Association, of Indianapolis, has been organized and incorporated. Frank Lloyd, who has made quite a reputation

The Bond Between.

tion. Eleven men will be employed.

as a detective, will be manager of the associa-

Philadelphia North American. The charge made by Mr. Jarrett that the old slave power was essentially in alliance with English men of affairs will touch the Democratic leaders on the raw, but it is essentially true. The economic policy of this country for thirty years was shaped by the owners of cheap labor, and those owners were the natural allies of all other owners of cheap labor. The truth of this was quite forcibly illustrated on the breaking out of the civil war, when commercial England made haste to express its sympathy with the rebels. The single bond between them was that the hereditary barons of England owned cheap white labor, while the slave barons of the South owned cheap black labor. It was the maintenance of class distinctions which caused the Tories of England to champion the South. There can be no such free trade as our doctrinaires advocate in the absence of cheap

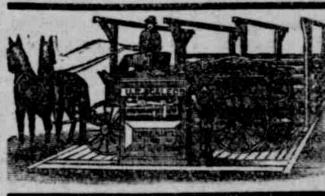
Breaking It Gently. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The father of the young man, Horne, who fell dead yesterday, is said to have been notified of the fact in a telegram which read: Come home. Your boy's dead.

The tender, thoughtful soul who wrote that telegram must have had great experience to be able to break sad news so gently.

WARM weather often causes extreme tired feeling and debility, and in the weakened condition of the system, diseases arising from impure Few wage-workers are able to lay up anything; they do well to keep even. I have seen the officer walk into the humble home, carry the furniture out upon blood are liable to appear. To gain stress overcome disease and to purify, vitalized into the humble home, carry the furniture out upon rich the blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. blood are liable to appear. To gain strength, to overcome disease and to purify, vitalize and en-





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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

BROOKS AND THE LOST CAUSE. What His Old Neighbors and Fellow-Church

Members Say of Him. ment of Leopold Morse, of Boston, a Democratic | To the Editor of the Richmond Palladium. Some weeks ago I interested myself in the welfare of one John A Brooks, who would be of

no interest to the world but for the fact that the third party dragged him from total obscuri-ty into unenviable notoriety by putting him on the tail end of the Democratic annex as a possible presiding officer of the United States Senate. The word possible is, perhaps, straining the point at issue to its last tension, but for the sake of illustration we will let it go. I wrote several friends in Missouri, at Sedalia, Warrensburg and Mexico, and I wish to say simply that the parties who have answered my questions are men of business, whose character

will not be called in question where they reside; and I shall deposit their letters with the editor of the Palladium, so that in case of dispute they may be examined by any one interested. Mr. C. C. Clay, proprietor of the granite and marble-works, Sedalia, Mo., says: "I have delayed answering your letter until I could give you more full and complete information from his [Brooks's] former pastorate and home at Warrensburg, Mo. I have solicited the

information from his friends, or those who

should be, the official members of his church. I

find no one positive as to his war record. "The first man I interrogated was a Mr. Shryark, a deacon in Brooks's church, and a reliable business man, who said Brooks was in the rebel army, but he did not know to what command he belonged, but he was the best man I ever knew to ride two horses at the same time.' I then said, 'You think, Mr. Shryark, he is like the Dutchman catching his hog on both sides of the river? 'Yes, that's about it. A gentleman standing by said: 'Mr. Shryark has not told you half about Brooksnot a drop in the bucket. Make inquiry about town, and you will hear all you want to about him, I was then directed to Mr. Gilkinson, a dry goods merchant, who said he thought Brooks was in a Kentucky regi ment, and not a Missouri regiment. Mr. Baldwin, editor of the Warrensburg Standard, said he did not know whether Brooks was in the service or not, that he was such a notorious liar that no one could tell, he and his family were intensely bitter when they lived here-against the government. Even his children exhibited intense feeling against the government. I asked Mr. Baldwin if he was not with Brooks in the temperance work. He said yes, while it was an independent issue, but the longer I was with him the better I knew he was insincere. He is a free-trader and an unreliable politician."

Mr. Clay says he talked with many others who corroborated the above. E. J. Smith, one of the leading attorneys at Sedalia, Mo., says: "It has always been understood here, and not denied, so far as I know, that Brooks was in the rebel army. This he and his friends preferred to have so understood, as it was not to his discredit with the ruling power in Missouri. And, too, because he want-ed to masquerade as such for the purpose of an apparent obliteration of old lines and a gaining of old forces on an alleged new line. This rather to lead off those who were not rebels, knowing that those who were would not be led off, and not wanting them to be, he was willing to attempt a following of all sorts. Now that Brooks has been spread out so as to cover the whole country, and it being not to his credit in all parts, they are attempting to deny that he was a rebel soldier. It is understood here that he recruited four companies for the rebel army and took them to camp, expecting to be made colonel of a regiment, but failing in that he did not go into the service then. It is also understood that 1861, when Lyon was killed-of course, on

If, as it is claimed by some, he was not in the rebel army, but shielded himself behind the fact that he was a preacher, it is equally true that he encouraged rebel recruiting in the Union lines, and did not discountenance rebel bushwhacking. In fact, from my knowledge and observations of him, and of how things were done during the war. I take it that, if not by actions, by words he encouraged bushwhacking. I did a great deal of service during the war in Missouri, and have lived here ever since the close of the war, and I know how those things were

One fact, which I well know should be'a warning to all true Republicans who are prohibitionists, is that, so far as Missouri is concerned Brooks and some other Democrats, assisted by a few Republicans (the number of Republicans was small at the start), started the Prohibition movement in Missouri, and now that they have led into it a good many Republicans, the Democrats have nearly all left the Prohibition party. and it is in the hands of the Republicans, thus weakening that party, but not the Democratic party. Brooks is the only one of any note in Missouri who is to-day in the Prohibition party who was a Democrat. He is simply doing the work to assist the Democratic party, and to keep the Republican party down in this State, and there is no doubt an understanding between him and the Democratic party to that end, and there are many Prohibitionists who are beginning to believe this is true.

CARL SCHURZ'S POLITICS.

The Reason Why He Stays in Germany Out of the Campaign.

A private dispatch from Kiel, Germany's great war harbor on the Baltic, brings to the German of New York the significant news that Carl Schurz will not return to the United States to take part in the national campaign. Mr. Schurz's public speeches for Cleveland four years ago in the West made a profound impression on Germans in the Empire State, although they did not seem materially to affect the result in the States in which he spoke. The fact that a leader of mugwumps of 1884 will not renew his forensic efforts for Cleveland in 1888 makes an equally profound impression on the New York Germans, and must have great weight with his fellow countrymen all over the Union.

If Mr. Schurz were now in this country, his friends learn by private advices, he would feel compelled to come out for Harrison. This course would be forced on him by the President's violation of the civil-service reform plank on which Mr. Schurz helped elect him, as well as for other reasons. But Mr. Schurz prefers not to be forced to take this position so long as he has other than all-sufficient reasons for remaining out of the country until the national contest is decided. Mr. Schurz's oldest son and namesake, Carl, a seventeen-year-old lad, of not overstrong physique, but brilliant mind, is seriously ill at Kiel, Mr. Schurz has his four children at that beautiful Baltic port. They by marriage, Professor Mayer, the survivor of the two brothers who composed the wealthy and influential Mayer firm at Hamburg. Mr. Schurz married the second daughter of the deceased Mayer and they were a emarkably happily-mated pair. Four children, two boys and two girls, survive the mother, who died in giving birth to the youngest-a hand- anism instead of practical temperance.

some boy. Agatha, the oldest child, is now about thirty-one and remains single, devoted to her father, who in turn loves her with a degree of affection uncommon even in parents. After the Mayer brothers had amassed a fortune and made a great reputation Mr. Schurz's father-inlaw returned to Hamburg, where he died. The other Mayer moved to Keil, only about fifty miles off, and built a beautiful mansion, where he devotes himself to the pursuit of science. In that beautiful home, where they are so welcome, Mr. Schurz will remain, looking after the health of his family.

But there is one contingency which Mr. Schurz's New York friends know would at once bring him back to an active part in American politics, and that, too, against Mr. Cleveland. That is the removal of Postmaster Pearson. Should this last bond between the President and the New York civil-service reformers be severed Mr. Schurz would feel compelled to speak against Cleveland's re-election, and would. it is declared on authority, come back and do so. The Germans of New York and of the West are deeply interested in this remarkable man. His wife married him from a romantic attachment, which deepened into steadfast love. The element of romance has pervaded all his subsequent life and gives him an influence that can scarcely be weighed in the ordinary scales. Miss Mayer was attending school in Hamburg. Her teacher told her how "the patriot kindle" had been rescued by a brave German student. named Carl Schurz. Miss Mayer at once, with her schoolmates, conceived the greatest admiration for the young student. She met him afterwards in London at the house of her sister, who had married a revolutionist, "And so they were married." Even the negative influence of Carl Schurz in this campaign may defeat Cleveland.

AMERICAN OATMEAL THREATENED. Mill-Owners to Meet and Employ Means for

Their Mutual Protection. New York Mail and Express. A meeting of the American oatmeal millowners is to be held at Chicago next week to consider a question of vital importance to their interests. A strong competition has always existed between the Canadian and American millers in regard to the production of oatmeal. While the dealers in this commodity allege that the Canadians cannot produce as good a marketable oatmeal as the Americans, still the recent break-up of the Canadian millers' combination, which took place a week ago, and the threatened reduction of \$1.50 a barrel in the price of oatmeal

when the new crop comes in, has caused some alarm. The Canadians have also their emissaries in the United States seeking to have the tariff of half a cent a pound removed, so that there will be no restriction to the sale of the Canadian product here. These two facts have aroused the American millers, who see in the movement a ruinous competition in this commodity. A reporter for the Mail and Express called on the agents in this city of some of the principal American meal millers and also on a lew of the dealers. Mr. Pryor, of the Quaker Mills Company, said: "I do not think a single mill in this country

would be enabled to grind oatmeal at a profit if the duty should be removed from the Cauadian product. As we have had a large crop of oats. although the grain has not been as full as it usually is, the rates for the new meal will be low enough here without having to meet the competition now offered by the reduction in the price of Canadian oatmeal. With the tariff as it is, the Canadian product can be introduced here, should the threatened reduction follow the dissolution of their millers' combination, at a lower rate than the American oatmeal is sold for on the market. The only choice our millers could have, in the event of the tariff being removed, would be to close up the mills, as they could only be run at a heavy loss."

Mr. Muns, the largest wholesale agent in the city of several American oatmeal millers, said: "I can hardly believe it possible that the Canadians will be able to sell their oatmeal at the price stated—that is, at a reduction of \$1.50 per barrel. When the new crop from our mills comes into the market there will be a reduction from our present prices. What the rates will be depends on the action of the American millers in the convention next week. Of course the competition with the Canadians, should they make their rates as low as telegraphed from Toronto, will be great enough without removing the tariff, which is now our only protection. It the tariff should be removed the American oatmeal millers will have no other recourse than to close their mills, thereby throwing out of employment all who are now engaged therein. Of course this new trouble will have to be carefully considered in the coming convention."

A Beartiess Pension Vete. Boston Journal.

Mrs. Anna Butterfield. of Nashua, N. H. whose claim for pension the President has vetoed upon the ground that there is no proof that the soldier was in the service of his country when he lost his life, is a life-long resident of Nashua, eighty-eight years of age, and in needy circumstances. Her only son, Lieutenant Augustus A. B. Butterfield, served his country long and faithfully in the Second Illinois cavalry, and lost his life in the ill-fated Sultana, in 1865. on which he and a large number of his comrades were passengers on their way home from the war. It is believed that he had been mustered out of the service a few hours before he came to his death. But whether he was in the service or out of the service at the known moment when the boiler of the Sultana exploded matters not. His aged mother, whose only child he was, and who had given her all to her country, is entitled to the sympathy and support of its govern-ment. Of all the cruelties that Mr. Cleveland has inflicted upon his country's defenders and their dependents none was more heartless than his veto of Mrs. Butterfield's claim.

How the Votes Count.

New York Independent. The logic of the situation is not to be resisted. A vote for the Democratic party is a vote for the saloon; a vote for the Republican party is a vote against the saloon. Between these two parties lies the only actual choice, for either Harrison, who is a prominent anti-saloon Republican and the nominee of a temperance party, or Cleveland, a pronounced anti-sumptuary-legislation Democrat and the nominee of a saloon party, will be elected. The votes that count for Harrison and temperance will be those that are cast for the Republican party. The votes that count for Cleveland and the salcon will be those that

are cast for the Democratic and third parties. What He was Hired For.

"I am paid for my work by Democratic money, and I am doing what I am hired and paid fortrying to burt the Republican party all I can." This was the substance of a statement made by an alleged "temperance advocate" not a thou-sand miles from here not many days ago when he was asked why he was talking anti-Republic-